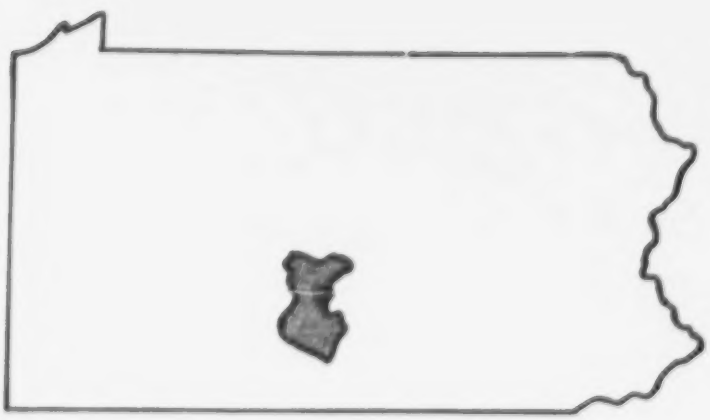
FEM 1.209: 421695

FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY

TOWNSHIP OF MILLER, PENNSYLVANIA
HUNTINGDON COUNTY



REVISED

APRIL 16, 1990

Federal Emergency Management Agency

COMMUNITY NUMBER - 421695

NOTICE TO
FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY USERS

Communities participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) have established repositories of flood hazard data for floodplain management and flood insurance purposes. This Flood Insurance Study (FIS) may not contain all data available within the repository. It is advisable to contact the community repository for any additional data.

Part or all of this FIS may be revised and republished at any time. In addition, part of this FIS may be revised by the Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) process, which does not involve republication or redistribution of the FIS. It is, therefore, the responsibility of the user to consult with community officials and to check the community repository to obtain the most current FIS components.

Initial Flood Insurance Study Effective Date: March 2, 1989

Flood Insurance Study Revised: April 16, 1990

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FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY
TOWNSHIP OF MILLER, HUNTINGDON COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of Study

This Flood Insurance Study revises and updates a previous Flood Insurance Study/Flood Insurance Rate Map for the Township of Miller, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania. This information will be used by the Township of Miller to update existing floodplain regulations as part of the Regular Phase of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The information will also be used by local and regional planners to further promote sound land use and floodplain development.

In some states or communities, floodplain management criteria or regulations may exist that are more restrictive or comprehensive than the minimum Federal requirements. In such cases, the more restrictive criteria take precedence and the state (or other jurisdictional agency) will be able to explain them.

1.2 Authority and Acknowledgments

The sources of authority for this Flood Insurance Study are the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 and the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973.

The hydrologic and hydraulic analyses in this study represent a revision of the original analyses prepared by the U. S. Geological Survey (USGS) for the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), under Inter-Agency Agreement No. EMW-85-E-1823, Project Order No. 8. The work for the original study was completed in February 1987. The hydrologic and hydraulic analyses in this revision were prepared by the USGS for FEMA, under Inter-Agency Agreement No. EMW-88-E-2764. This work was completed in November 1988.

1.3 Coordination

On December 11, 1984, an initial Consultation and Coordination Officer's (CCO) meeting was held with representatives of FEMA, the township, and the USGS (the study contractor) to determine the streams to be studied by detailed methods. On March 1, 1988, a final CCO meeting was held with representatives of FEMA, the township, and the study contractor to review the results of the study.

2.0 AREA STUDIED

2.1 Scope of Study

This Flood Insurance Study covers the incorporated area of the Township of Miller, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania. The area of study is shown on the Vicinity Map (Figure 1).

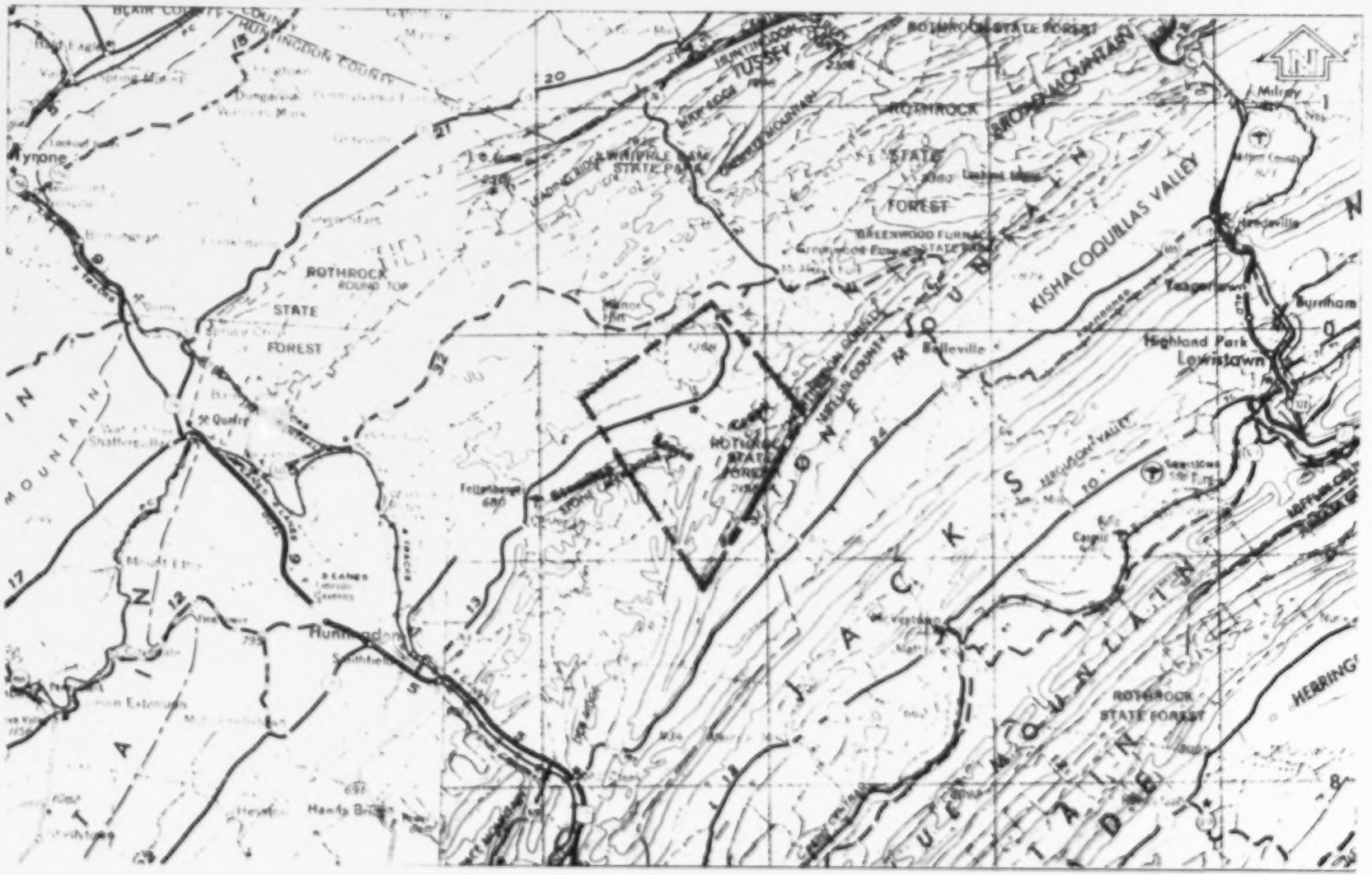


FIGURE 1

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

TOWNSHIP OF MILLER, PA

(HUNTINGDON CO.)

APPROXIMATE SCALE

4 0 4 8 12 MILES

VICINITY MAP

In the original study, Standing Stone Creek was studied by detailed methods from a point approximately 25,350 feet upstream of the corporate limits to a point approximately 37,500 feet upstream of the corporate limits. In this revision, Standing Stone Creek was studied by detailed methods from the downstream corporate limits to a point approximately 3,430 feet upstream of Legislative Route 31056 to incorporate updated hydrologic and hydraulic analyses. The areas studied by detailed methods were selected with priority given to all known flood hazard areas and areas of projected development and proposed construction.

The remaining portions of Standing Stone Creek and East Branch Standing Stone Creek were studied by approximate methods. Approximate analyses were used to study those areas having a low development potential or minimal flood hazards. The scope and methods of study were proposed to, and agreed upon by, FEMA and the Township of Miller.

2.2 Community Description

The Township of Miller is located in the northeastern portion of Huntingdon County in south-central Pennsylvania, approximately 10 miles northeast of Huntingdon. It is bordered by the Township of Barree to the northwest, the Township of Oneida to the west, the Township of Henderson to the southwest, the Township of Brady to the southeast, the Township of Menno, Mifflin County, to the east, and the Township of Jackson to the northeast.

2.3 Principal Flood Problems

Major floods cause localized inundation of structures along Standing Stone Creek.

2.4 Flood Protection Measures

No flood-control structures have been installed in the township.

3.0 ENGINEERING METHODS

For the flooding source studied in detail in the community, standard hydrologic and hydraulic study methods were used to determine the flood hazard data required for this study. A flood event of a magnitude which is expected to be equaled or exceeded once on the average during any 100-year period (recurrence interval) has been selected as having special significance for floodplain management and for flood insurance rates. This event, commonly termed the 100-year flood, has a 1 percent chance of being equaled or exceeded during any year. Although the recurrence interval represents the long term average period between floods of a specific magnitude, rare floods could occur at short intervals or even within the same year. The risk of experiencing a rare flood increases when periods greater than 1 year are considered. For example, the risk of having a flood which equals or exceeds the 100-year flood (1 percent chance of annual exceedence) in any 50-year period is approximately 40 percent (4 in 10), and, for any 90-year period, the risk increases to

approximately 60 percent (6 in 10). The analyses reported herein reflect flooding potentials based on conditions existing in the community at the time of completion of this study. Maps and flood elevations will be amended periodically to reflect future changes.

3.1 Hydrologic Analyses

Hydrologic analyses were carried out to establish the peak discharge-frequency relationships for the flooding source studied in detail affecting the community.

In the original study and in this revision, the flood-frequency discharge values for Standing Stone Creek were determined using 29 years of records for gage No. 01559500, USGS Bulletin 17B, and regional regression equations developed in USGS Water Resources Investigations 82-21 (References 1 and 2).

A summary of the drainage area-peak discharge relationships for the stream studied by detailed methods is shown in Table 1, "Summary of Discharges."

TABLE 1 - SUMMARY OF DISCHARGES

FLOODING SOURCE AND LOCATION	DRAINAGE AREA (sq. miles)	PEAK DISCHARGE (cfs) 100-YEAR
STANDING STONE CREEK		
At downstream corporate limits	100.7	9,100
At Legislative Route 31042 bridge, at Cornpropst Mills	97.5	9,120

3.2 Hydraulic Analyses

Analyses of the hydraulic characteristics of flooding from the source studied were carried out to provide estimates of the elevations of floods of the selected recurrence intervals.

Cross sections were field surveyed and located at close intervals above and below bridges and culverts in order to compute the significant backwater effects of these structures. The bridges were field surveyed to obtain elevation data and structural geometry.

Locations of selected cross sections used in the hydraulic analyses are shown on the Flood Profiles (Exhibit 1) and the Flood Insurance Rate Map (Exhibit 2) where applicable.

For the entire length of the original study and in this revision, from the downstream corporate limits to a point approximately 8,100 feet upstream and from a point approximately 24,376 feet to 36,060 feet upstream of the downstream corporate limits, normal depths of flooding for the 100-year recurrence interval were estimated from

the regional relationship between drainage area and flood depth prepared by the USGS (Reference 3). This relationship was developed by means of regional regression analyses of basin areas and 100-year within-channel depths observed at stream gages. Depths were adjusted on the basis of hydraulic calculations to account for increased depth due to backwater from the bridges and culverts (References 4 and 5).

In this revision, from a point approximately 8,100 feet to 24,175 feet upstream of the downstream corporate limits, water-surface elevations of the selected recurrence interval were computed by modeling channel and bridge hydraulics with the USGS WSPRO step-backwater computer program (References 4 and 5). The starting water-surface elevation was determined by the normal depth method. Flood profiles were drawn showing computed water-surface elevations for floods of the selected recurrence interval.

Channel roughness factors (Manning's "n") used in the hydraulic computations were assigned on the basis of engineering judgment and field inspection of the floodplain areas. Channel "n" values for Standing Stone Creek ranged from 0.032 to 0.036, and overbank "n" values ranged from 0.038 to 0.080.

The hydraulic analyses for this study were based on unobstructed flow. The flood elevations shown on the profiles are thus considered valid only if hydraulic structures remain unobstructed, operate properly, and do not fail.

All elevations are referenced to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD). Elevation reference marks used in this study are shown on the maps; the descriptions of the marks are presented in Elevation Reference Marks (Exhibit 3).

4.0 FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT APPLICATIONS

The NFIP encourages State and local governments to adopt sound floodplain management programs. Therefore, each Flood Insurance Study provides 100-year flood elevations and delineations of the 100-year floodplain boundaries to assist communities in developing floodplain management measures.

4.1 Floodplain Boundaries

To provide a national standard without regional discrimination, the 1 percent annual chance (100-year) flood has been adopted by FEMA as the base flood for floodplain management purposes. For the streams studied in detail, the 100-year floodplain boundaries have been delineated using the flood elevations determined at each cross section. Between cross sections, the boundaries were interpolated using topographic maps at a scale of 1:24,000 with a contour interval of 20 feet (Reference 6).

For the streams studied by approximate methods, the boundaries of the 100-year floodplain were delineated using the previously published Flood Insurance Study for the Township of Miller (Reference 7).

The 100-year floodplain boundaries are shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (Exhibit 2). On this map, the 100-year floodplain boundary corresponds to the boundary of the areas of special flood hazards (Zones A and AE). Small areas within the floodplain boundaries may lie above the flood elevations but cannot be shown due to limitations of the map scale and/or lack of detailed topographic data.

4.2 Floodways

Encroachment on floodplains, such as structures and fill, reduces flood-carrying capacity, increases flood heights and velocities, and increases flood hazards in areas beyond the encroachment itself. One aspect of floodplain management involves balancing the economic gain from floodplain development against the resulting increase in flood hazard. For purposes of the National Flood Insurance Program, a floodway is used as a tool to assist local communities in this aspect of floodplain management. Under this concept, the area of the 100-year floodplain is divided into a floodway and a floodway fringe. The floodway is the channel of a stream, plus any adjacent floodplain areas, that must be kept free of encroachment so that the 100-year flood can be carried without substantial increases in flood heights. Minimum federal standards limit such increases to 1.0 foot, provided that hazardous velocities are not produced.

The area between the floodway and 100-year floodplain boundaries is termed the floodway fringe. The floodway fringe encompasses the portion of the floodplain that could be completely obstructed without increasing the water-surface elevation of the 100-year flood by more than 1.0 foot at any point. Typical relationships between the floodway and the floodway fringe and their significance to floodplain development are shown in Figure 2.

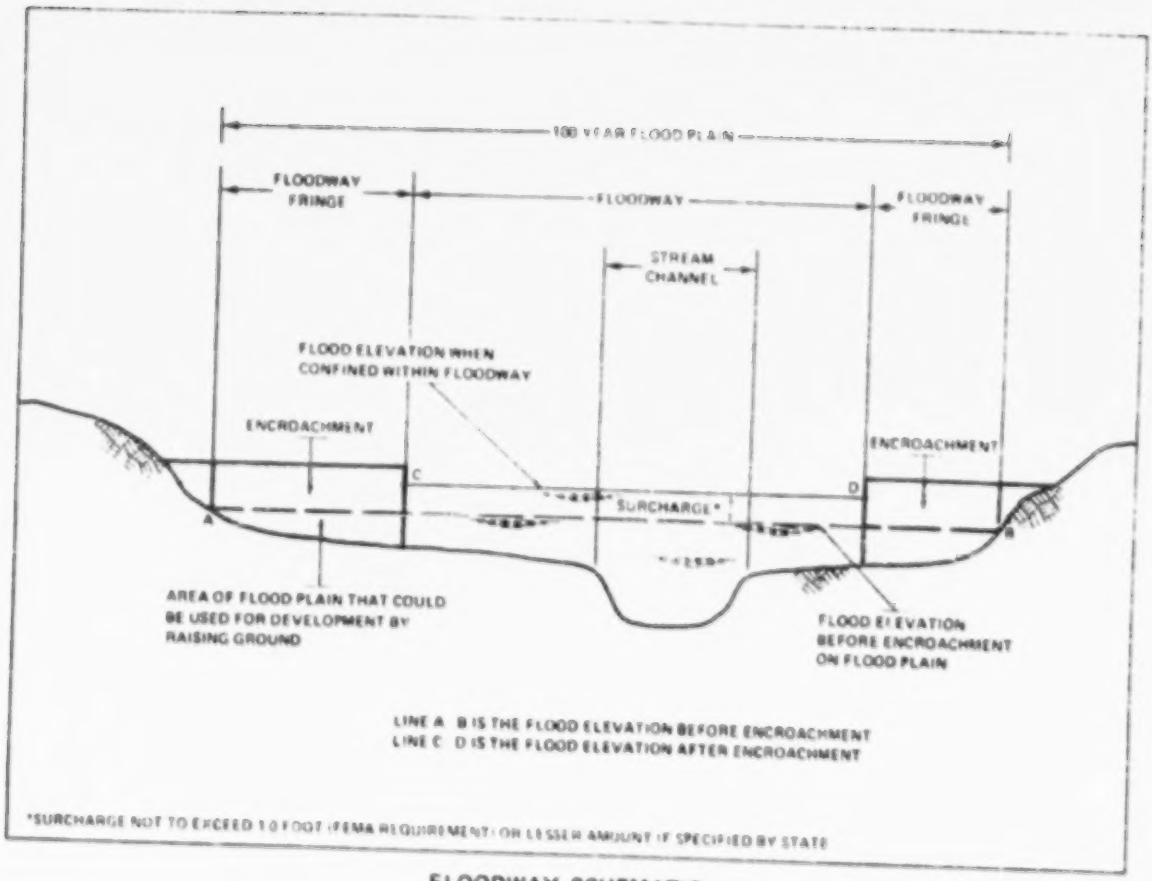
No floodways were calculated as part of this study.

5.0 INSURANCE APPLICATIONS

For flood insurance rating purposes, flood insurance zone designations are assigned to a community based on the results of the engineering analyses. The zones are as follows:

Zone A

Zone A is the flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to the 100-year floodplains that are determined in the Flood Insurance Study by approximate methods. Because detailed hydraulic analyses are not performed for such areas, no base flood elevations or depths are shown within this zone.


100 YEAR FLOOD PLAIN
FLOODWAY FRINGE
FLOODWAY
FLOODWAY FRINGE
STREAM CHANNEL
FLOOD ELEVATION WHEN CONFINED WITHIN FLOODWAY
ENCROACHMENT
ENCROACHMENT
C
D
A
B
SURCHARGE*
AREA OF FLOOD PLAIN THAT COULD BE USED FOR DEVELOPMENT BY RAISING GROUND
FLOOD ELEVATION BEFORE ENCROACHMENT ON FLOOD PLAIN
LINE A B IS THE FLOOD ELEVATION BEFORE ENCROACHMENT
LINE C D IS THE FLOOD ELEVATION AFTER ENCROACHMENT
*SURCHARGE NOT TO EXCEED 1.0 FOOT (FEMA REQUIREMENT) OR LESSER AMOUNT IF SPECIFIED BY STATE

FLOODWAY SCHEMATIC

Figure 2

Zone AE

Zone AE is the flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to the 100-year floodplains that are determined in the Flood Insurance Study by detailed methods. In most instances, whole-foot base flood elevations derived from the detailed hydraulic analyses are shown at selected intervals within this zone.

Zone AH

Zone AH is the flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to the areas of 100-year shallow flooding (usually areas of ponding) where average depths are between 1 and 3 feet. Whole-foot base flood elevations derived from the detailed hydraulic analyses are shown at selected intervals within this zone.

Zone AO

Zone AO is the flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to the areas of 100-year shallow flooding (usually sheet flow on sloping terrain) where average depths are between 1 and 3 feet. Average whole-depths derived from the detailed hydraulic analyses are shown within this zone.

Zone A99

Zone A99 is the flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to areas of the 100-year floodplain that will be protected by a Federal flood protection system where construction has reached specified statutory milestones. No base flood elevations or depths are shown within this zone.

Zone V

Zone V is the flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to the 100-year coastal floodplains that have additional hazards associated with storm waves. Because approximate hydraulic analyses are performed for such areas, no base flood elevations are shown within this zone.

Zone VE

Zone VE is the flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to the 100-year coastal floodplains that have additional hazards associated with storm waves. Whole-foot base flood elevations derived from the detailed hydraulic analyses are shown at selected intervals within this zone.

Zone X

Zone X is the flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to areas outside the 500-year floodplain, areas within the 500-year floodplain, and to areas of 100-year flooding where average depths are less than 1 foot, areas of 100-year flooding where the contributing drainage area is less than 1 square mile, and areas protected from the 100-year flood by levees. No base flood elevations or depths are shown within this zone.

Zone D

Zone D is the flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to unstudied areas where flood hazards are undetermined, but possible.

6.0 FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

The Flood Insurance Rate Map is designed for flood insurance and floodplain management applications.

For flood insurance applications, the map designates flood insurance rate zones as described in Section 5.0 and, in the 100-year floodplains that were studied by detailed methods, shows selected whole-foot base flood elevations or average depths. Insurance agents use the zones and base flood elevations in conjunction with information on structures and their contents to assign premium rates for flood insurance policies.

For floodplain management applications, the map shows by tints, screens, and symbols, the 100-year floodplain. The locations of selected cross sections used in the hydraulic analyses are shown where applicable.

7.0 OTHER STUDIES

Flood Insurance Studies have been prepared for the Townships of Brady, Oneida, and Menno (References 8, 9 and 10). The results of this study are in general agreement with the results of those studies.

Flood Insurance Studies are currently being prepared for the Townships of Henderson and Jackson (References 11 and 12). The results of those studies will be in complete agreement with the results of this study.

Because it is based on more up-to-date analyses, this study supersedes the previously published Flood Insurance Study for the Township of Miller (Reference 7).

8.0 LOCATION OF DATA

Information concerning the pertinent data used in preparation of this study can be obtained by contacting FEMA, the Natural and Technological Hazards Division, Liberty Square Building (Second Floor), 105 South Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106.

9.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

1. U. S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, Office of Water Data Collection, Interagency Advisory Committee on Water Data, "Guidelines for Determining Flood Flow Frequency," Bulletin 17B, Reston, Virginia, Revised September 1981.

2. U. S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, Water Resources Investigations 82-21, Evaluation of the Streamflow-Data Program in Pennsylvania by H. N. Flippo, Jr., Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 1982.

3. U. S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, Water Resources Investigations 86-4195, Technique for Estimating Depths of 100-year Floods in Pennsylvania by H. N. Flippo, Jr., Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 1986.

4. U. S. Federal Highway Administration, Report FHWA/RD-86/108, Bridge Waterways Analysis Model/Research Report by J. O. Shearman, W. H. Kirby, V. R. Schneider, and H. N. Flippo, Jr., Washington, D. C., 1986.

5. National Technical Information Service, Bridge Waterways Analysis Model/User's Instructions by J. O. Shearman, W. H. Kirby, and V. R. Schneider, Springfield, Virginia, 1985.

6. U. S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, 7.5-Minute Series Topographic Maps, Scale 1:24,000, Contour Interval 20 Feet: Allensville, Pennsylvania, 1963, Photorevised 1972; Donation, Pennsylvania, 1963, Photorevised 1972.

7. Federal Emergency Management Agency, Flood Insurance Study, Township of Miller, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, Washington, D. C., March 7, 1989.

8. Federal Emergency Management Agency, Flood Insurance Study, Township of Brady, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, Washington, D. C., February 17, 1989.

9. Federal Emergency Management Agency, Flood Insurance Study, Township of Oneida, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, Washington, D. C., March 2, 1989.

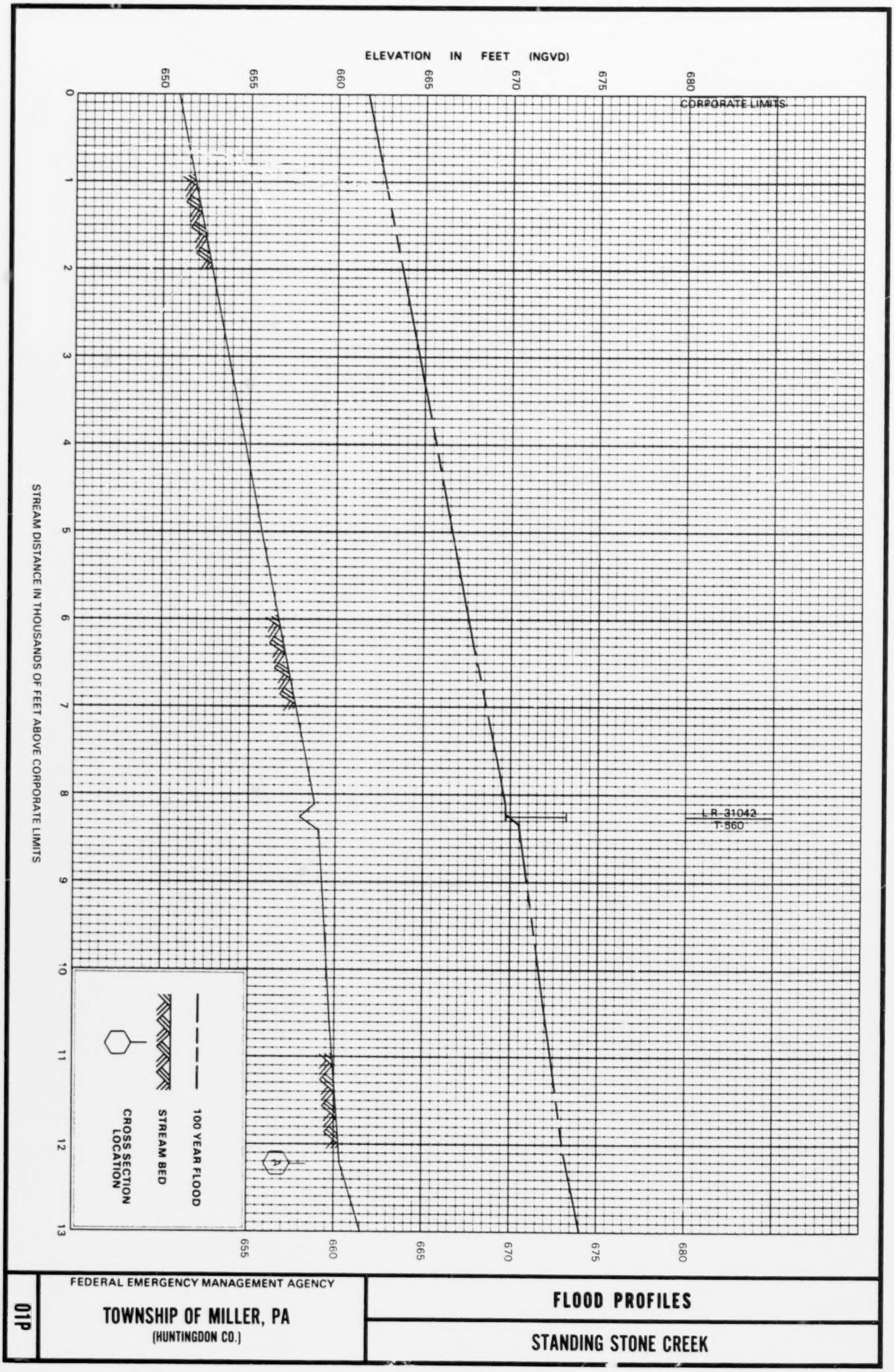
10. Federal Emergency Management Agency, Flood Insurance Study, Township of Menno, Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, Washington, D. C., June 1, 1987.

11. Federal Emergency Management Agency, Flood Insurance Study, Township of Henderson, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania (Unpublished).

12. Federal Emergency Management Agency, Flood Insurance Study, Township of Jackson, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania (Unpublished).

EXHIBIT 3 - ELEVATION REFERENCE MARKS

Reference Mark	Elevation (Feet NGVD)	Description of Location
RM 1	697.89	PDH disk, stamped 65 JWM 1961 USGS, on southwest wing wall of LR 31056 bridge over Standing Stone Creek, at Jackson Corner.
RM 2	684.81	Chiseled square on southeast wing wall of LR 31112 bridge over Standing Stone Creek, approximately 1 mile south of Jackson Corner.
RM 3	686.56	PK nail in streamward side of REA Cooperative pole No. 5E16131, approximately 0.7 foot above ground and approximately 30 feet northeast of north end of suspension foot bridge located approximately 1,000 feet northeast of Township Route 486 ford of Standing Stone Creek.
RM 4	672.97	PDH disk on southeast wing wall of LR 31042 bridge over Standing Stone Creek.
RM 5	691.65	PDH disk, stamped 66 JWM 1961 USGS, on southwest wing wall of culvert, approximately 740 feet northeast of corporate limits along State Route 26.



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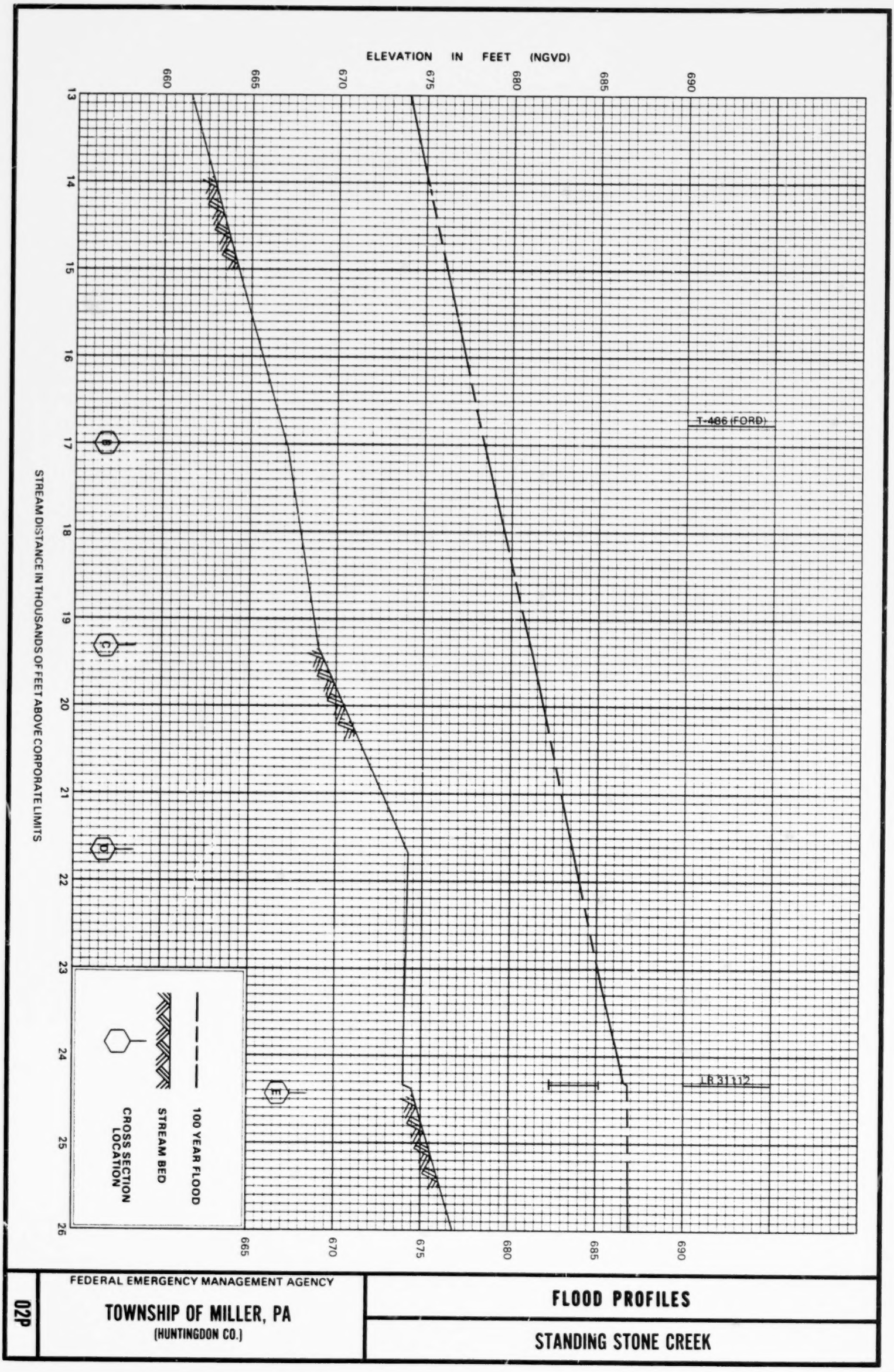
01P	FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY TOWNSHIP OF MILLER, PA (HUNTINGDON CO.)	FLOOD PROFILES STANDING STONE CREEK



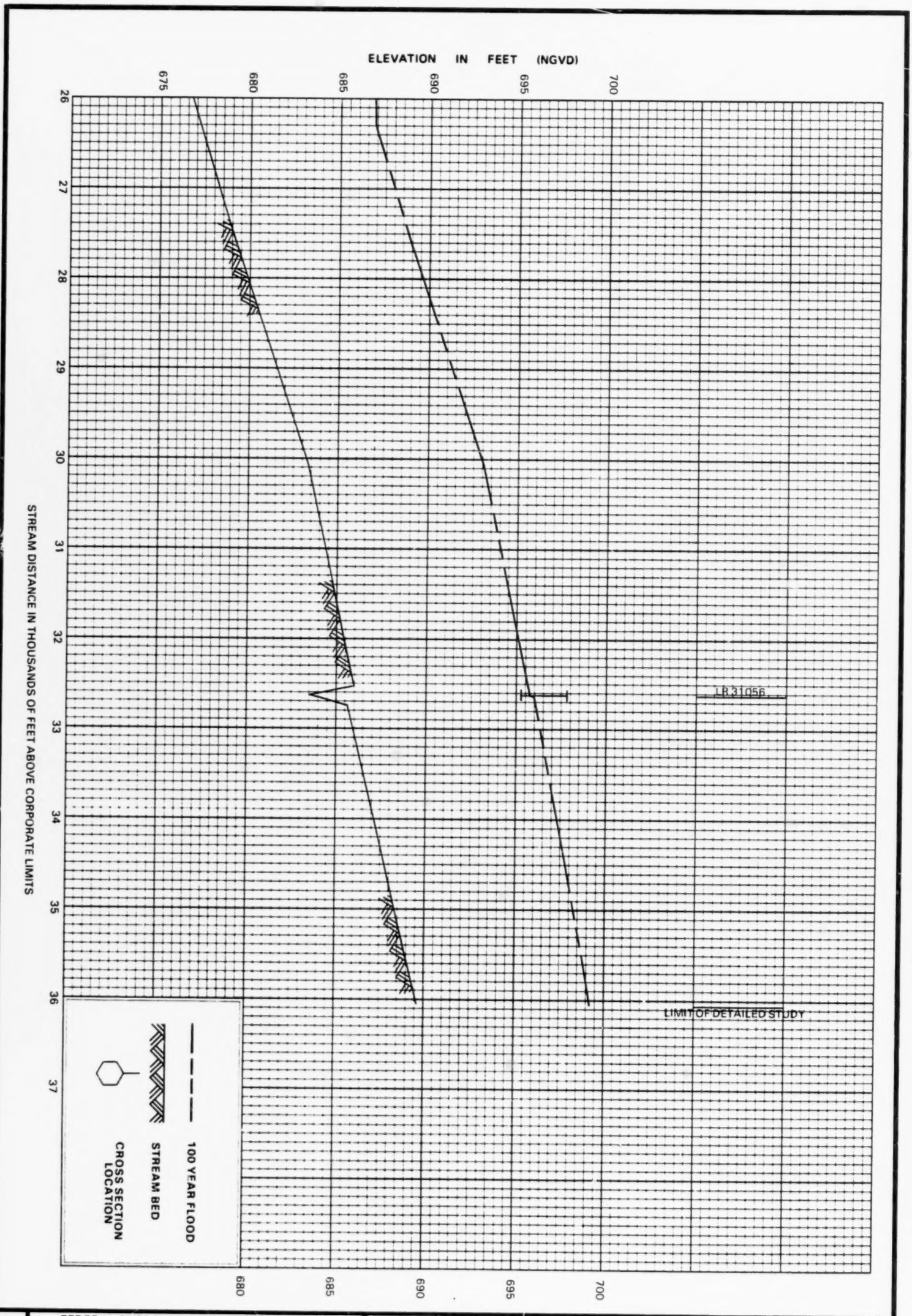
FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

TOWNSHIP OF MILLER, PA
(HUNTINGDON CO.)

02P

FLOOD PROFILES

STANDING STONE CREEK



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03P	FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY **TOWNSHIP OF MILLER, PA** (HUNTINGDON CO.)	**FLOOD PROFILES** **STANDING STONE CREEK**